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WARNING AGAINST A FRAUD.

A man, calling himself F. E. Taylor and

other aliases, is traveling about in the gas

bel representing himself as a general agent

of the Journal and collecting money for

subscriptions from unsuspecting persons. He

is a fraud and unworthy of any confidence.

The description given of him is that he is

about five feet four inches in height, weighs

about 125 pounds, is smooth shaven, except

a close-cropped, gray mustache, wears a

cutaway coat and soft hat, and looks to be

about fifty years of age. All persons are

warned not to pay money for the Journal

to him, or any one else, unless at their

own risk. The only traveling agent the

Journal has, who is authorized to collect

money, is Mr. William Smith King, and he

carries credentials that are unmistakable.

John Bull is very slow to learn, but he

is beginning to see himself as others see

him.

Cripple Creek, Col., should be careful

how it exploits its wealth of gold. It

may be inviting British invasion.

Well-informed Kentucky Republicans

admit that Senator Blackburn will be

renominated, but predict his defeat.

Mr. Cleveland is not as popular in

England as he was a while ago, but he

is enjoying quite a boom in Venezuela.

The few men in this country who are

Americans or Englishmen should get together and

draw lots.

Henry Villard presenting some of the

evils of railroad management is as amusing

as would Senator Voorhees be in the

role of a traveling lecturer on civil-

service reform.

Now the grand jurors of Chicago are

charged with being bought by bucket

shop keepers. The charge, however,

coming from bucket shop keepers who

have been indicted.

The English-speaking bond is not so

strong in this country as to prevent a

large majority of the American people

from taking sides with Germany in any

quarrel with Great Britain.

The final success of the Cuban in-

surgents is not assured, but the incom-

petence of the Spanish officers, notably

of Captain General Campos, has been

demonstrated beyond any doubt.

The recent discovery of an immense

nugget of gold in North Carolina will

probably make Lord Salisbury wonder

how England could ever have been so

foolish as to relinquish that State.

It was scarcely necessary for any one

to go to the expense of telegraphing that

Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whit-

ney will not accept the Democratic nom-

ination for President. For such men

there is no glory in political annihilation.

It is probable that Mr. Morgan believed

the President had made an agreement

with him to sell him \$200,000,000 of bonds.

If he had not so believed he would not

have proceeded as he did. Snubbed as

he now appears to be, Mr. Morgan

might make an interesting statement

about the affair.

At no period in recent years have there

been so many events of unusual im-

portance in different parts of the world

to attract attention. The Venezuelan

affair, so prominent three weeks ago, is

now overshadowed by more exciting

events in Cuba and South Africa and the

strifes which these conflicts have created.

Mayor Taggart should keep his promise

when he agrees to address Demo-

cratic county conventions. It is not so

much the speech that would help the

disconsolate brethren as the sight of a

Democrat who has been elected during

1894 or 1895. Tammany and Taggart are

the spared monuments of the Democracy.

It is now understood that the Senate

finance committee will report the bond

bill substantially as it came from the

House, but that will be the end of it.

The silver Senators will substitute a

free coinage bill and pass it, but that,

in turn, will be summarily killed in the

House. For the deadlock that is likely

to ensue the country will place the re-

sponsibility where it belongs.

It is said the new poet laureate of

England "has done with his pen." If

that is true his poetry will be better

than his prose. His first "official" poem

praising and defending England's Ar-

menian policy, and, in fact, her foreign

policy in general, is as stiff and stupid

as it is fulsome. To call it poetry ought

to make Tennyson turn in his grave.

It is hoped that the reports to the

effect that the President is angry with

the Morgan syndicate and that he will

not issue bonds until Congress has had

time to act are true. It is hoped that

Secretary Carlisle is authority for the

statement that when bonds are issued

they will be advertised and will be sold to the lowest bidder. The fact that Mr. Morgan, within a few hours after the evidently premature launching of his syndicate, received subscriptions for \$150,000,000 of the bonds shows that there is no trouble with the public credit, and that a 3-per-cent. bond will sell if made a popular loan. If there has been at any time any doubt the President, by his remarkable course, is responsible for it.

STILL AN OPEN QUESTION.

Recent dispatches foreshadowing the early and definite settlement of the Alaskan boundary question are liable to misconstruction without explanation. Lord Aberdeen, Governor-general of Canada, in his address at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, a few days ago said: "I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labors and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before Parliament in due time." It was also stated in a Washington dispatch of the 24 inst. that General Duffield, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, had presented to the Secretary of State the joint report on the Alaskan boundary which had been agreed on by him and the Canadian representative at their meeting at Albany last week, and that in view of the results of the surveys "General Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary." This commission is the one referred to by Lord Aberdeen.

In so far as the dispatches imply that the commission had authority to agree upon or establish the boundary line they are misleading. It was simply authorized to summarize and report the results of a series of surveys which have been in progress for three or four years past. The trouble in this case has grown out of the failure to make surveys and locate the line as it was defined in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. The boundary has always been clear enough on paper, but has not been located by actual surveys. From 1825 to 1859 it was not disputed, though it has all the time open to dispute. At the instigation of the Canadian authorities negotiations were opened between Great Britain and the United States, resulting, in July, 1859, in the signing of an agreement providing for the appointment of a joint commission to locate such parts of the line as had not already been permanently and definitely settled. These commissioners were to complete their respective surveys and make their reports first by Nov. 28, 1864, and then, under an extension of time, by Jan. 1, 1866. This extension of time was made by President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham in March, 1894, at the request of the British authorities, and there is reason to believe it was asked for in order to give further time for British subjects to make settlements on the Alaskan side of the line. At all events, the extension of time has been utilized in that way.

The surveys under the agreement of 1862 were carried on by parties from the United States and Canada under the direction, respectively, of the superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the chief astronomer of the Canadian Department of the Interior. It will probably be found that the survey on the part of the United States was embarrassed and our interests endangered by the removal of Dr. T. C. Mendenhall as superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in July, 1884, and the appointment of General Duffield as his successor. This change was made by the present administration for political reasons. Aside from the fact that scientists do not regard General Duffield as competent for the position, it was obviously unwise to make the change pending the settlement of so important a question. The surveys on the part of the Canadian government have been under the control of one head from the beginning.

The report of the commissioners who met last week at Albany will not definitely settle anything, and will not touch the location of the northern extension of the 141st meridian of longitude along that part of the boundary which is now in dispute. Moreover, the lines as surveyed have not been marked, and as long as they remain unmarked by permanent monuments British aggression will continue. The President urged congressional action on the subject in his recent message. He said:

Her Britannic Majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one-hundred-and-forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts. If Congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, will be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered on, and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

Senator Squire has introduced a resolution for the negotiation forthwith of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain for marking the boundary, and appropriating \$75,000 for expenses. The mere establishment of a boundary line without marking it avails very little against British greed. In dealing with such a government delays are always dangerous. No time should be lost in definitely settling and conspicuously marking every part of the boundary line.

THREE OF SENATOR SHERMAN'S POINTS.

The speech of Senator Sherman is one which those who desire to have accurate information regarding the financial condition of the government can read with interest and profit. He is, above all men, a master of the subject, and he can bring the whole matter to the easy comprehension of everyday people.

In the speech of Friday he made it clear that no one can successfully assail his position that the present difficulty is not a demand for gold for United States notes, but the deficiency of the revenue incident to the legislation of the last Congress. It is the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1894, the deficiency was \$69,863,260.58; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, it was \$42,805,223.18; for six months ending Nov. 1, 1895, it was \$17,615,523.24—a total of \$129,221,023 in two and a half years. It is because the receipts of the government for two and a half years have been \$129,221,023 less than the expenditures that bonds had to be sold to keep up the reserve and the government had to be paid out for pen-

sions, etc., as soon as redeemed. Deficit month after month made the endless chain; ample revenue is the power that can break it.

Gold is needed for export because Democratic tariff law has opened our markets to the competing products of other countries, but the treasury need not furnish that gold to be paid out, and could not be made to do so if it had sufficient revenues to enable it to hold back the greenbacks until some one should desire to exchange gold for them, as was the case under Republican rule and treasury sufficiency. Mr. Sherman proceeds to show why gold is needed abroad. "The agricultural products imported during the first year of the Wilson law," said Mr. Sherman, "all of which are such as are produced in the United States, were of the value of \$107,342,522, when under the last year of the McKinley law the value was only \$51,414,844." The Senate goes on to say that "other imports during the year under the Wilson law which the country can readily produce were valued at \$283,654,513, while under the McKinley law the value of the same articles imported was \$172,743,510." This, we are paid to outside competitors \$136,000,000 for goods which should have been produced at home. These millions have helped to swell the balance of exchange and trade against us, increasing the volume of gold which must be exported to square the account.

Another specially pertinent fact of the Senator's is his refutation of Mr. Cleveland's assertion that the McKinley law was ineffective for the purposes of revenue. Mr. Sherman shows that the McKinley law went into operation Oct. 6, 1890; that the revenues exceeded expenditures up to June 30, 1892, by \$36,700,000; and that even to the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1893, that law furnished a surplus of \$2,300,000. The McKinley law would have continued to furnish sufficient revenue had not Mr. Cleveland's party come in with the announcement of a policy which checked production and traffic at home and made it certain that there would be an era of lower duties and no duties on important products. Under such conditions customs receipts dropped, there was soon a deficit of \$70,000,000, and there has been nothing else since that time.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE "ENDLESS CHAIN."

Who is responsible for the "endless chain" that the President and Secretary Carlisle talk about? If there is distrust of the greenbacks and a desire to convert them into gold, who is responsible for it?

The largest amount of greenbacks in circulation, in 1884, was \$449,000,000. Their cancellation was discontinued by law of May, 1887, and the amount then outstanding, \$347,000,000, has continued unchanged to date. On the 1st of January, 1879, when the government, in accordance with previous acts, was to redeem specie payments, it had on hand \$114,000,000 in gold with which to redeem greenbacks. During the month of January, 1879, only about \$1,600,000 of greenbacks were presented for redemption, and in over eleven years, to July, 1890, only about \$23,000,000. There was no "endless chain" in those days. The gold redemption fund did not fall below \$114,000,000 until July, 1892, nor below \$103,000,000 until April, 1893.

The mere statement of these facts and dates shows that as long as, under Republican legislation, the revenues of the government exceeded its expenditures and the balance of foreign trade was in our favor there was no distrust of the greenbacks, and as there was no necessity of obtaining gold to send out of the country they were not presented for redemption. The "endless chain" was unknown. It only began to operate when the blundering legislation of the Democratic party caused the revenues of the government to fall below the balance of trade and turned the balance of trade against us, and when Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle, having waged successful war against the industries of the country, began to make war on the currency. While doing all in their power to create a necessity for gold they have at the same time engendered distrust of the greenbacks by trying to create the impression that the only reason for their existence was as a means of obtaining gold. The "endless chain" is as distinctly a creation of the present administration as insufficient revenues and monthly deficits are.

PAYING PENSIONS BY MAIL.

The bills which Representative Overstreet and others have presented in the House providing that pensions shall be paid by draft are entitled to consideration, and one of them should be enacted. It is of growing importance that pensioners should not receive their checks at the agency, but through the mails. A large part of them now so receive them. As there is no complaint relative to such payment it is fair to assume that that method of payment is satisfactory. Payment at the agency and cashing in this city is always attended with loss to some. Many of the pensioners are very feeble and easily bewildered, and a considerable number are the victims of appetite. The amount of money wasted and lost by such is considerable at every payment. In some cases it would be better that such men have no pensions. As those who are paid at the agency grow older and feebler the number of sharpers who would rob them grows larger. This of itself were sufficient reason for payment by check through the mail.

One of the objections to payment by draft is that the pensioners will be compelled to pay fees to notaries for witnessing their signatures. Such a fee would be more than 25 cents, and ten thousands of cases notaries would gladly attend to the preparation of the papers for nothing. No pensioner would be likely to go to the agency, even if he lived in this city, without paying in car fares and in discounts as much as a notary's fee. If the pensioner lives ten miles from the city and travels back and forth by rail he will pay two notary fees at least, and if he lives fifty miles away he will pay four or five in railroad fares. There is another consideration. Many pensioners obtain credit from local provision and other retailers. If their checks are sent to them through the mail these obligations will be more promptly paid, which is for the advantage of both the pensioner and the retailer.

In this connection it may be added that the officers of Grand Army posts and township officers should take advantage of that law which authorizes the payment of the pensions of men of intemperate habits to guardians, who shall expend the money for their support. Every man who spends a pension in debauchery is worse off than if he had none. This fact should be recognized by the pension laws, and will be when the code shall be revised with a view of solely benefitting the pensioner and those depending upon him. Many of the pensioners who waste their pensions in debauchery are assisted by township trustees. In such cases the trustee is in duty bound to see that the pension is paid to a guardian who will expend it for food and shelter, and thus relieve the taxpayers from the burden of his support.

D. C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, and one of the Venezuelan commissioners, is the author of a "Life of President Monroe." In that work he says of the Monroe doctrine that while it was "an idea dimly entertained at first, it was steadily developed by the course of public events and the reflection of those in public life." In support of this statement he quotes from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Adams and others to show that the doctrine was "in the air." He thinks it likely that the passages in Monroe's message formulating the doctrine were written by John Adams, though there is no proof of it. "Very little," says Mr. Gilman, "has come under my eye to illustrate the workings of Monroe's mind or to show how it came to pass that he uttered in such terse sentences the general opinion of his countrymen." The author adds, with a touch of modesty, that he is not particularly skillful with his pen. "He alone, of all the Presidents, has announced without legislative sanction a political dictum which is still regarded as fundamental law, and bears with it the stamp of authority in foreign courts as well as in domestic councils." After further observations on this line the author concludes:

It appears to me probable that Monroe had but very little conception of the last effect which his words would have. He spoke what he believed and what he knew that others believed; he spoke under protest and aware that his views might be controverted; he spoke with authority after consultation with his Cabinet, and his words were timely; but I do not suppose that he regarded this announcement as his own. Indeed, if it had been his own, he would have pronounced not only the opinion then prevalent, but a tradition of other days which the country was wonted, that his words carried with them the sanction of public law.

One gathers from this that Mr. Gilman is very much of an American, and that he knows how to put his ideas on paper. A State court at St. Louis has rendered a decision which, if valid, may have far-reaching consequences. The decision was rendered under a provision of the anti-trust law of Missouri. After defining and prohibiting trusts the law says:

Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual company or corporation transacting business contrary to the provisions of this act, or any agent of such company or corporation, who is guilty of such violation of this chapter shall be liable for the price or payment of any such article or commodity, and may be held liable in a defense to any suit for such price or payment.

In the case at bar a land company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, sued a St. Louis firm on an itemized account for goods furnished to the amount of \$1,800. The court sustained a demurrer to the complaint, holding that under the foregoing provision, the sale being on credit and therefore a contract, was void. If the decision is valid it holds against contracts of all kinds made in Missouri by a member of a trust or combine in another State. It is a question, however, whether such a law would not be held unconstitutional as interfering with interstate commerce.

A recent dispatch from Washington announced that records in the Navy Department showed the United States government to be the owner of Grover Island, in Camden county, Georgia. No geography, map or gazetteer mentions such an island. Camden county is in southeastern Georgia, abuts on the Atlantic ocean and has islands, but the oldest inhabitant never heard of Grover Island until this announcement. Dilettante inquiry has elicited the fact that the island is on or in Crooked river. It contains about five hundred acres of good land and has belonged to the United States for more than a hundred years. Heretofore it has been known and laid down on local maps as Graves Island, but, for reasons of state, it will hereafter be known as Grover Island. Perhaps some member of the present administration will establish there an experimental station for the propagation of cuckoos.

Thirty thousand white Alabamians, mostly Democrats, and thirty-five members of the Legislature, Democrats, Populists and Republicans, have sent a petition to Congress claiming that they have been disfranchised and that there has been but one fair election in Alabama in twenty years. So long as colored voters were disfranchised the white voters were entitled to little consideration, but when it comes to whites, and to whites who have doubtless had a hand in disfranchising negroes, it is a different thing, and the Populist Senator Allen leads off with a resolution to investigate and ascertain if Alabama has a republican form of government.

Already the Mining Engineer has given the figures of gold production for 1895. Under that authority the output was \$203,120,590, against \$179,546,504 in 1894. These last figures, however, are somewhat less than those of other statisticians. The output of the United States was the largest of any country, \$44,870,288 more than that of all other countries. South Africa is next with \$44,750,000, and Australia third with \$44,000,000. The gain in South Africa is no larger than that of the United States, but Russia increased its output from \$27,645,000 in 1894 to \$32,390,000, showing the greatest increase of any country.

Certain advocates of the white metal are pointing out that as a gold country we cannot compete in manufactures with Japan and China. That is a fact; in the manufacture of saw mallets, firecrackers, fans, and possibly of cotton goods when they get at it we cannot compete with the Orientals. They can produce cheaper. Wages are from 4 to 8 cents a day. None but the fanatical

worshippers of the white metal desire Americans to compete with labor which is paid less than 10 cents a day in silver.

The point upon which the free silver Senators cannot agree is which party shall have the benefit of the profit of stamping 60 cents' worth of silver one dollar. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, desires that the government shall have the profit, but the silver State Senators want it for their constituents and the silver mine owners. If they cannot have the profit the Senators from those States will take less interest in the free and unlimited coinage of 60 or 70-cent dollars.

The Muncie Times publishes facts and figures showing the substantial growth of that prosperous city and the corresponding increase in the value of neighboring farm lands. The Times says: "The country around us, in fact, the farms of Delaware county, are perfect garden spots. They are generally under the highest state of cultivation, and what the farmers raise and have to sell finds a good market at home. As Muncie grows, so the lands around it in value. The growth of the city the greater the value. You do not find farms for sale now, with almost entire neighborhoods moving to the West as was the case ten or twelve years ago. On the contrary, it is very seldom that a farmer sells or moves away from Delaware county. The population of the county has increased about five-fold in that period, but there has been little change in the value except in values. The towns show the increase in numbers as well as in value. Such evidence of prosperity are gratifying. Other cities and towns in the gas belt have made fine progress, but none more than Muncie. The increase in the price of land in Delaware county shows the value of home markets and the importance of keeping them by legislative action. It is true the recent growth of Muncie is largely due to the discovery of natural gas, but it was aided by protection and retarded by legislative hostility to home industries."

HUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Fable.

The frog looked at the tadpole kindly and tolerantly. "Yes," he remarked, "I remember when I was your age I had a swelled head myself."

Caste.

"Children," said the anxious appendicitis bacilli, "if I ever catch you playing with those low typhoid fever bacilli again I'll have your father attend to you."

The Test.

"Old man, I want you to be the best man at my wedding."

"What! I thought you would surely stand by a friend in his hour of trouble."

Degeneration.

Timmins—I fear that I will never succeed as a literary man after all.

Simmons—You don't mean it?

Timmins—But I do. I had myself carefully examined by a most eminent brain specialist and he says there is nothing the matter with me.

INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

Democrats should quite voting for Jackson and try James